

research. I am proud to support this reform. It is fair to taxpayers, and requires substance abusers to face up to their problems and get real help.

HONORING ANDREW BLACKBURN

HON. TOBY ROTH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 24, 1995

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor a soldier, patriot, philanthropist, and loving family man.

Andrew Blackburn was a good friend of mine, and a good friend to many in the community of Appleton, WI. His courageous spirit and generosity was known throughout the Fox Valley where he had a reputation as someone who could be counted on to get things done, whether it was as a designer at a paper company or as a volunteer for the Salvation Army.

With his passing, we mourn the loss of a man who made a difference wherever he went. He dedicated so much time and energy to his fellow man and was fully committed as a husband and father to his wonderful family.

Accomplishment came easy to Andrew Blackburn. He was blessed with boundless energy and possessed a limitless ability for helping others. Andy was known for his singular wit and his capacity for joy and laughter, which stemmed from a satisfying life of hard work and fulfilling activities.

Andy was born in 1913, far from the northwoods of Wisconsin, in Brooklyn, NY. He graduated from Polytech High School and received a degree from Brooklyn and Pratt Institute where he majored in chemistry.

While Andy will always be remembered as an active volunteer in his community, he also built an impressive career. Upon graduation, he worked for Nyanza Color and Chemical Co. as a colorist and managed the dye house for the Allen A. Co. in Bennington, VT. He worked for Western Felt Works in Chicago before moving to Appleton in 1955. In Appleton, Andy set up the quality control lab at Appleton Mills where he received a patent before his retirement as chief designer of papermaker felts.

Andy understood the value of sacrifice and commitment to others long before moving to Appleton. During World War II, Andy was in the Chemical Warfare Service stationed in England. He also served during the Battle of the Bulge and was commander of a prisoner of war camp in Liege, Belgium. After 24 years of service, Andy retired as a lieutenant colonel.

Some of Andy's greatest contributions, however, occurred during peacetime. He served as head usher at the First United Methodist Church for 17 years and was a member of the men's bowling league and Methodist Men. His Masonic affiliations also included 50 years as a member of Mount Anthony Lodge in Bennington, VT. Andy's Wisconsin affiliations included membership in Lodge 349 of Appleton; the Tripoli Shrine of Milwaukee and the Scottish Rite as a 32d degree Mason in Green Bay.

Andy's service to his community was as varied as it was enthusiastic. Among his civic duties were service on the youth board of the YMCA and as an executive for the United Way. He was also president of the Morgan School PTA and served on the citywide PTA

council. The Kiwanis Club of Appleton also claimed his service for 35 years. He was lieutenant governor of his Kiwanis division from which he earned a Meritorious Service award in February 1995. Andy's service to the Salvation Army included 11 years on the board of directors. After bypass surgery in 1983, he became an ardent supporter of the Appleton Heart Club. He was also a member of the Bell Friends of Wisconsin and the American Bell Association. Andy's work in the Republican Party earned him the 1994 Outagamie County Republican of the Year Award, an honor shared with his wife, Lois.

Our prayers today are with Lois; his son and daughter-in-law Richard and Jill Blackburn; granddaughter Jennifer and daughter Christine Blackburn.

We will remember Andrew Blackburn for his generous and industrious spirit. America needs more people like Andy, who found it so easy to put the needs of others before his own.

In his passing, Andrew Blackburn leaves a legacy of accomplishment through giving, working and striving to help other people.

I would ask the members of this body and the American people to look at the life of Andrew Blackburn and realize the extent to which one person can make a difference in their surroundings. If we can work today with the same energy and commitment that Andrew Blackburn did, we can truly build a brighter future for our communities, the American people and those who will come after us.

GOP WELFARE REFORM PLAN SPENDS MORE ON SCHOOL LUNCHES

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 24, 1995

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member highly commends to his colleagues this editorial which appeared in the Omaha World-Herald on March 12, 1995.

Rush Limbaugh urged his listeners to complain to news organizations that have carried misstatements about a House GOP plan to convert the school lunch program into block grants. Many listeners, it is reported, followed his advice.

Their concerns are grounded in fact. As recent World-Herald editorials have noted, a good many people, including some writers and commentators, accept the falsehood that food would be taken away from poor kids if the Republicans had their way. In reality, the GOP plan would spend more, not less, on school lunches although spending would grow at a slower rate in the next few years.

The charge that poor kids would go hungry is only one of the ridiculous misrepresentations that have circulated about the proposal. Another misrepresentation has been addressed by Robert W. Goldberg, a researcher at Brandeis University.

School lunches aren't just for poor kids, he noted. School lunches have become a middle-class entitlement with most of the growth in recent years coming in wealthier school districts. The stupidity of subsidizing meals for non-needy kids was noted by President Jimmy Carter in 1980. But his attempt to preserve the benefits for low-income children while making others pay more of their own way failed to attract congressional support.

Little by little, the truth comes out. It should help the public evaluate the plan fair-

ly to know that a previous liberal Democrat in the White House had concerns about school lunches that are similar to those now being voiced by House Republicans.

Jimmy Carter was right. Providing nutrition for needy children is one thing. But a government that is spending itself into bankruptcy can't afford to feed the rich and near-rich.

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE WILLIAM E. STECKLER

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 24, 1995

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, at the time of his death, Federal District Judge William E. Steckler was one of only six living Federal jurists appointed by President Harry Truman. As the following editorial from the Indianapolis News says, he served and endured a very long period on the Federal bench.

He will be missed.

[From the Indianapolis News, Mar. 10, 1995]

WILLIAM E. STECKLER

Many years ago a woman brought her young child along when she had some business in the courtroom of Federal Judge William E. Steckler.

After walking up the marble spiral staircase in the Federal Courthouse Building, they passed through an elaborate iron gate and then entered the towering courtroom with its beautiful stained glass windows, sculpted gold-leaf ceiling, velvet curtains, walnut pews and fresco wall murals. Upon entering this architectural splendor, the youngster tugged at his mother's hand, pulled her down to him and whispered nervously in her ear, "Are we here to see God?"

Steckler, who presided in that elaborate courtroom since being named a federal judge for the Southern District of Indiana in 1950, would chuckle when he told that story.

He appreciated the inherent humor of the tale and also was aware that he was very much a fallible human being striving to serve the ends of justice.

This week Steckler passed away.

At the time of his appointment nearly 45 years ago, Steckler was only the second person to serve as a federal judge in Indiana's Southern District.

Initially, he traveled throughout the southern two-thirds of Indiana by himself, trying cases in the far reaches of the district—New Albany, Evansville and Terre Haute.

During his nearly half century on the bench, Steckler tried cases involving the constitutionality of Unigov, legislative reapportionment, convicted Speedway bomber Brett Kimberlin, the legislative influence peddling case of former Senate President Pro Tem Martin K. Edwards, a patent case involving procaine penicillin, a case involving the Indianapolis Public Schools that set a legal precedent involving student newspapers and an antitrust case involving motion picture producers.

Steckler has been credited with instituting the pretrial conference as required practice in federal court, originating the practice of submitting written instructions to juries and developing a checklist of procedures for the trial of protracted cases, which became a national model.

He also taught courses to federal judges throughout the nation on judicial etiquette and decorum.